THE [*Numb.* 681.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *May* 25, 1758.

His Excellency Governor *SHARPE*'s MESSAGE, in Anſwer to the ADDRESS and REMONSTRANCE Printed in laſt *GAZETTE*.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

ALTHO' I am not ſatisfied of the Propriety of your Addreſs of the 17th of *April*, or that you keep yourſelves within the Bounds of your Duty, when you undertake to direct the Executive Power in it's Adminiſtration, and endeavour to influence or anticipate the Determinations of the Ordinary Juriſdictions; yet as ſuch Pains have been taken to infuſe Suſpicions and Jealouſies into the Minds of the People, I ſhall Anſwer that Addreſs, and explain the Reaſons which induced me, with Advice of the Council, to Order ſeveral Companies of Militia to the Weſtern Frontier of this Province ſince the laſt Seſſion, not doubting but they will convince every impartial Perſon, that what you would repreſent as the Reſult of an Arbitrary and Oppreſſive Deſign, was in fact both a Legal and Neceſſary Meaſure.

Since no Perſon, however fond he may be of cenſuring my Conduct, will blame or make me accountable for the violent Storm, or the ſevere Weather that happened after Captain *Browne*, and Captain *Caſſon*, received my Orders to march, I paſs over what you relate concerning theſe Accidents; neither do I think it neceſſary to make any Apology for proroguing the Aſſembly on the 8th of *March* laſt, after your Houſe (as appears by your Journal) dropt all Thoughts of doing the Buſineſs for which *alone* you were called together; but ſhall proceed at once to examine the moſt material Parts of your Addreſs, and endeavour to ſhew that I have not iſſued any Orders which can be called illegal or unneceſſary, and that none of the Inconveniencies or Hardſhips which any Companies of Militia are ſaid to have ſuffered, can, with the leaſt Appearance of Juſtice, be imputed to me.

Were I not deſirous of avoiding all unneceſſary Diſputes with you, I might enumerate many Inſtances of *Governors* exerciſing far greater Authority over the Militia of this Province, before *they* received any additional Power from an Act of Aſſembly, than has ever been exerciſed ſince I came to this Government; but as you tell me that you have, in your Addreſs, proceeded on a Preſumption, that the Orders which were ſent to the abovementioned Captains of Militia, were given by Virtue of the Law, *for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that on that Preſumption, thoſe Orders were in no Reſpect unlawful.

That your Conſtituents may be the better enabled to judge of the Merits of your Addreſs, and the Sufficiency of my Anſwer, I have ordered Mr. *Green* to republiſh in his Gazette, the ſeveral Militia Laws that have been made here ſince the Year 1714, the Titles of which are as follows:

1ſt. *An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*;

which was made at a Seſſion of Aſſembly, begun and held in this City, the 26th Day of *April* 1715, to continue for Three Years, and to the End of the next Seſſions of Aſſembly after the End of the ſaid Three Years.

2d. *An Act reviving an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, entituled, An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*;

which was made at a Seſſion, begun and held the 14th Day of *May* 1719, and the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned was thereby Revived and Continued in full Force, from the then preſent Seſſion, for and during the Term of Three Years, and to the End of the next Seſſion of Aſſembly after the End of the ſaid Three Years, and no longer.

3d. *An Act directing how Fines ſhall be adjudged againſt ſuch as neglect to appear at Muſters*;

which is a perpetual or indefinite Act, having no Time of Duration mentioned; it was made at a Seſſion, begun and held the 10th of *October* 1722, and the firſt of the abovementioned Acts, *viz.* that entituled, *An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*, is hereby revived and continued in *full Force*.

4th. *A Supplementary Act to the Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*;

which likewiſe is a perpetual or indefinite Act, having no Term of Duration mentioned.

If, *Gentlemen*, you are really of *Opinion*, that the Act of 1715 does not at this Time exiſt, you might, one would think, have offered at leaſt one Argument in ſupport of ſuch Opinion, which would certainly have afforded your Conſtituents much greater Satisfaction than any general and ambiguous Suggeſtions; but ſince you have declined that Method and reſt all on your own Opinion, I muſt take the Liberty to inform you, that the Gentlemen of the Council, and Myſelf, are, on the contrary, thoroughly ſatisfied, that the ſaid Act *is in Force*, and that it will remain ſo, until another ſhall be made to repeal it.

The original Militia Law of 1715 was, as I apprehend, a *Temporary One*, becauſe the Legiſlature declared their Intention, that it ſhould have the Force of a Law *for a Term only*, viz. *for Three Years, and to the End of the next Seſſion*; and the reviving Act of 1719, ſets it up again as *a Temporary Law only*, by the ſame Method, that is, by declaring their Intention, that it ſhould have the Force of a Law, from that Seſſion for Three Years, and to the End of the next Seſſion that ſhould happen after the End of the ſaid Three Years, *and no longer*; for had not theſe Limitations of Duration been added as a Bar to it's Perpetuity, it would, I conceive, either upon it's being firſt Enacted, or on it's firſt Revival, have continued on in a perpetual Operation; and therefore, when the Act of 1722 revives and continues it in *full Force, without* any Declaration of an Intention that it ſhould operate *only for a Term*, it immediately, for Want of that Limitation of Time, became perpetual or indefinite, as is the Act of 1722, by which it was revived and continued. Thus an Act was made by the Legiſlature of *New-York*, in *September* 1708, *for the Encouragement of Whaling*, which was to continue, and be of Force, for and during the Space and Term of Seven Years, from the Publication thereof: You may learn from the *New-York* Body of Laws, which was publiſhed in the Year 1752, according to an Act of the General Aſſembly of that Province, that the aforeſaid Act was revived and continued by ſeveral Temporary Acts, which were made for that Purpoſe, in the Years 1716, 1720, 1726, 1733, and 1739; but in *November* 1750, it was, as is obſerved by the Reviſers and Publiſhers of thoſe Laws, made perpetual by the following Clauſe of an Act that was paſſed at that Time, *viz.* "*Be it Enacted*, &c. "That the aforeſaid Act, entituled, *An Act for* "*the Encouragement of Whaling*, ſhall be and here- "by is continued, and every Article, Matter, Clauſe, "and Thing therein contained, enacted to be, re- "main, and continue in full Force and Virtue, "after the ſaid firſt Day of *December* next, to all In- "tents, Conſtructions, and Purpoſes whatſoever."

The abovementioned Act of Aſſembly, made by the Legiſlature of this Province in 1722, does not only revive and continue that of 1715, but likewiſe aids and aſſiſts it, by directing, that in Caſe any Perſons ſummoned to appear before the Field-Officers (holding a Court-Martial) ſhall not appear, or otherwiſe excuſe themſelves, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Officers to judge their Caſe as on Default. The ſubſequent Law, made in 1732-3, was certainly enacted upon a Suppoſition, that the Act of 1715 was then exiſting, and ſeveral Acts have been made ſince that Time, upon the ſame Suppoſition, particularly a Temporary One, in 1748, *To exempt Perſons appearing at Muſters from Arreſts in Civil Caſes*; which has been revived and continued by an Act that you have yourſelves framed within theſe Eight Months. By the Supply Bill, that was paſſed in *May* 1756, Draughts were directed to be made out of the Militia of this Province; and ſo lately as in the Month of *March* laſt, you inſerted in a Bill which was then offered to the Upper Houſe, a Clauſe to exempt certain Perſons from ſerving in the Militia.

The Militia of this Province have been Muſtered and Trained under the Act of 1715, ever ſince it was made, to this Time; Courts Martial have been held by the Officers agreeable to the Directions of this Act; Defaulters have been fined and compelled to pay; the Juſtices of the ſeveral County Courts have continued to nominate and appoint Preſs-Maſters annually in their reſpective Counties; and the Preſs-Maſters, when called upon, have regularly performed their Duty, as indeed they were obliged, under Pain of being proſecuted: Wherefore, then, would you endeavour to bring your Conſtituents into Trouble, by encouraging them to diſobey the legal Orders of thoſe who have a Right to command them; or why will you, contrary to the Practice of your Predeceſſors, appear ſo anxious to render this Province Naked and Defenceleſs, at a Time when every Body, beſides yourſelves, will acknowledge, we are in imminent Danger; and when our moſt gracious Sovereign, out of his paternal Care for us, has enjoined me to have the Militia of the Province carefully Trained and Diſciplined, that they may be able and ready to defend themſelves, and to annoy his Majeſty's Enemies?

Suppoſing then that this Act of Aſſembly, which was made in 1715, *for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*, is in full Force and Virtue, (and if any Thing could have been ſaid to invalidate it, I am, as I have already hinted, apt to think you would not ſo ſtudiouſly have avoided entering into a Diſpute with me about it's Exiſtence): It not only ſeems to give, but expreſsly does give Power to every Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major or Captain, to enliſt the Inhabitants of this Province to be of the Militia, and to muſter, exerciſe and train them, and it likewiſe ſubjects ſuch Inhabitants to a Fine for Non-Appearance, or Refuſal to be enliſted in the Militia, or Train-Bands; but whence you would deduce, that the Inhabitants of this Province are to be only muſtered *in*, and not liable to be marched *out of the Counties* where they reſpectively reſide, I cannot conceive, ſince the Act plainly and expreſsly declares, that the *Officers* ſhall muſter, exerciſe, and train the Perſons ſo enliſted, "in and at ſuch "Places, and at ſuch certain Times as to *them* "ſhall ſeem meet, and as the *Service, Safety*, or "*Defence* of this Province ſhall require, or as his "Excellency the *Governor of this Province*, or "Commander in Chief for the Time being, *ſhall* "*ſee Cauſe to Order*."

After this Act has ſettled or regulated the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers of Militia, while in actual Service, it proceeds by another Clauſe, beginning with the Words, "and to the Intent that whenſo- ever, *&c.*" and by the following enacting Clauſe, to veſt, or it ſuppoſes the Governor and his Council already veſted, with the ſole Power of determining when it is neceſſary to raiſe Men for ſuppreſſing any foreign Invaſion, domeſtic Inſurrection or Rebellion, or War with any *Indians*; it conſequently makes, or ſuppoſes, them the only Judges of what is to be deemed a foreign Invaſion, domeſtic Inſurrection, *&c.* and does not leave that to the Determination of every Individual, or any

Number

Number of Individuals of the Militia whatever. The Law then declares, that the Pay of such Officers and Men, as may be so raised and employed, and all the necessary Charges of such War shall be discharged and defrayed by an equal Assessment upon the Taxables of this Province, or out of the Public Treasury of this Province, and no otherwise whatsoever.

By a subsequent Clause of this Act, beginning with the Words, " and be it further Enacted, by " the Authority aforesaid, that if upon any fo- " reign Invasion, any Person or Persons, or a " Mode is prescribed, (as the Gentlemen of the Lower House observed to Governor *Ogle*, in an Address they presented to him the 4th of *June* 1740) " for the Punishment of any Men that shall " not, after being duly warned, appear and serve " in Arms, for the necessary Defence of this Pro- " vince on such an Occasion;" *to wit*, they are first to be carried before a Justice of the Peace, and if the Justice shall think their Excuses insufficient, he is to commit them, and they are to remain in the Sheriff's Custody, until they find Surety to appear at the next Provincial Court, there to be proceeded against according to the due Course of Law, and if thereupon they shall be convict of such obstinate Refusal, or Disobedience as aforesaid, they are to be fined and imprisoned according to the Directions of the Justices of the Provincial Court.

It was undoubtedly the Intention of the Legislature, by which the Act of 1715 was made, that every Part of the Militia, should be a Militia for the Defence of any and every Part of the Province, when called upon for that Purpose; there are several Expressions in the Law that imply as much; such are, " in and at *such Places*, &c. *as* " *the Service, Safety, or Defence of this Province* " *shall require, or as his Excellency*, &c. shall see " Cause to order. Such Soldiers as shall, in the " Time of War, adventure in the Service of the " *Country. For the Encouragement of such Soldiers* " *as shall, in the Time of War, adventure in the* " *Service of this Country. For the Encouragement* " *of such Soldiers as shall adventure their Lives in* " *the Service and Defence of this Province. Every* " *Person that shall adventure as a Soldier in any* " *War, or Defence of this Province, and shall* " *therein happen to be maimed*, &c. *shall, according* " *to his Disability, receive a yearly Pension, to be* " *raised out of the public Levy of this Province. And every Person slain in the Service of this* " *Province, leaving behind him a Wife*, &c. the " Party petitioning for such Pensions and Allow- " ances, procuring a Certificate from the *County* " *Court* where he, she, or they live. *All Soldiers* " hereafter to be employed in any public Service " *within this Province*, be paid in the *respective* " *Counties where the said Soldiers live.*" Had these Soldiers, or Militia, been to serve only in Defence of *the County* where they lived, and not in Defence of any other Part of the Country, the Legislature would probably have left it to *the County* to pay them, and not have laid that Burthen on *all* the Taxables of this Province.

But tho' there was no Expression in the Act to give Countenance to such Construction, yet surely if there be no Expression limitting or restraining Parts of the Militia to the Defence of certain Parts of the Province, from the very Nature of the Thing it would not be otherwise; for the Strength and Defence of every Country consists in the united Force of the Individuals of that Country or State; and as every Member of a State is originally bound in Duty to aid and assist in the Defence thereof, he is undoubtedly obliged to aid and assist in the Defence of every Part of it; for otherwise the Whole must be easily destroyed by a gradual Destruction of each and every Part.

There was indeed an Act made here in the Year 1649 or 1650, and which is mentioned in one that was made in 1676 as being then in force, whereby it is Declared, that if the Lord Proprietary, his Heirs, *&c.* " shall at any Time hereafter make any " War *out of the Limits or Precincts of this Province* " without the Consent and Approbation of the Ge- " neral Assembly of this Province first had and de- " clared, the Freemen of this Province shall be no " ways obliged or compelled against their Consents " to aid or assist with their Persons or Estates in the " Prosecution or Maintenance of *such War*, but " are and shall be discharged of all *Attendance* or " Supply concerning or in relation to *such War*, a- " ny Law Usage or Custom to the contrary hereof " in any wise notwithstanding." It is afterwards enacted by the same Law, " that no Martial Law " shall at any Time hereafter be exercised within " this Province *but only* in time of Camp or Gar- " rison, and that within such Camp or Garrison," but not a Syllable is to be found in this or any other Act which has ever been made in this Province, whereby the Service of the Militia, or any of them, is restrained to any *particular County or Place* within the Limits of this Province, or whereby they are exempted from Marching to any Part of it, that the Governor, with Advice of his Council, may think proper to order them; and in a Word, neither the Practice of this or any other Colony on the Continent (not to mention the Law or Custom of our Mother Country) will give the least Countenance to the Construction you contend for.

Lest my Answer to your Address should be protracted to too great a length, I admit all you say relative to the Marching and Service of the Militia that were ordered to the Frontiers in *September* and *October* 1756, tho' I am of Opinion, that such of them as were Drafted and went against their Inclination (and many such there were) could not properly be called Voluntiers: But as the next part of your Address, and indeed the whole of it, seems calculated to make your Constituents believe, that in *September* 1756, when the late Lower House approved of my having Ordered out Two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers, and moreover Addressed me to Order out Others to relieve them, there were not a sufficient Number of Troops there, to protect the Inhabitants, but that at the Time the Companies were lately ordered to march from *Kent*, *Queen-Anne's*, and *Calvert* Counties, there was an armed Force *in the Pay of this Province* on the Frontiers, more than sufficient, had they been compelled to do their Duty, not only to protect the Inhabitants, but to make them easy and quiet: I must, in order to prevent your Constituents being imposed on and disquieted by such a Representation, observe to you, that the Two Companies of Soldiers which were Stationed at Fort *Frederick* in *September* 1756 and were commanded by Capt. *Dagworthy* and Capt. *Beall*, amounted to upwards of 190, including Officers, and there was also at that Time a strong Garrison of *Virginia* Forces in Fort *Cumberland*.

Now it will appear by the Muster-Rolls, that the whole Number of Private Soldiers in the Service of this Province the 9th Day of *December* last, did not amount to 360, about 100 of these, with a proportionable Number of Officers, were at *Fort-Frederick*, and the Rest, or most of them, were, by the especial Order of his Majesty's General, in Garrison at *Fort-Cumberland*, or otherwise employed, in that distant Part of the Province, in such Manner as Captain *Dagworthy* thought best for the Security of the Inhabitants, and to annoy the Enemy.

You have not, I presume, forgot, that on the 7th of last *December*, I informed you, that many Difficulties had been purposely thrown in the Way of Mr. *Ross*, the Agent Victualler, by a Member of your House, to prevent the Garrison of *Fort-Cumberland* being supplied with Provisions; it happened, that that Member's Endeavours did not succeed so far as to force the Troops to abandon that Place for Want of Food, but they laid the Commanding Officer at *Fort-Frederick* under the Necessity of sending several Parties to *Fort-Cumberland*, the latter End of *December*, and in the Month of *January*, to convoy up Provisions for the Use of that Garrison during the Winter.

Such, *Gentlemen*, was the State and Number of our Forces the 9th of *December* last, and such the Service, that, almost naked as they were, those of them that Capt. *Beall* had the immediate Command of, were obliged to perform in the Middle of Winter; let us next examine what Encouragement they had to perform it, and how far they could be considered at that Time in the Pay of this Province.

On the 15th of *October* last, Mr. *Murdock* and Mr. *Dick*, two of the Agents that were appointed to cloath, pay, and victual them, informed me by a Letter, that they had examined their Books, and found that the Money which had been appropriated for the Support of the Troops, which were then employed in the Service of this Province, *was entirely expended*; and I since find, that it had been expended a Week before the Gentlemen gave me that Notice, or at least, that no Pay has been issued to any of the abovementioned Troops, for their Service, since the 8th Day of *October*. You did indeed frame a Bill, after that Time, for keeping up 300 of the Men for the immediate Defence of the Frontier Inhabitants, but it was such a One as the Earl of *Loudoun* thought the Gentlemen of the Upper House did very wisely in rejecting, though there had been nothing else exceptionable in it, than what related to the Disposition or Distribution of the Men, for whose Support it was intended to provide. The Bill was, I think, returned to your House with a Negative, the First of *December*, and although the Assembly sat till the Sixteenth of that Month, nothing farther was done for the Support of our Troops, or that could afford them any Prospect of being paid; neither did you do any Thing which could justify me, in giving the Party of *Cherokees*, that had just before offered us their Service, the least Encouragement to continue on our Frontiers; on the contrary, when I intreated you to appropriate to their Use, Part of the Money which was then in the Hands of the Agents, or in the Loan Office, and which had in Fact been reserved for them, you were pleased to refer me to the Bill that had been rejected, in which, had it passed into a Law, you said such Provision was made as you judged most expedient for cultivating their Friendship; how regular or decent it was to give me such an Answer, or to refer me on that Occasion to a Bill which did not then exist, and which had never been offered to me, or how much this evinced an earnest Desire on your Part to contribute, by the Presence of your good Brothers, as you call them, to the Security of the Frontier Inhabitants, I submit to the Judgment of others.

A few Days after the End of that Session, I was informed by a Letter from the Officer commanding at *Fort-Frederick*, that a Member of your House had, on his Return from the Assembly, endeavoured to stir up Sedition among the Soldiers, that among other Things he had told them, their Officers had no Right to punish any Soldier for getting drunk, that the Money which had been raised for their Support was all expended, that their Officers could have no Authority over them after the 25th of *December*, that they might then go whither they pleased, and that no Person had a Right to apprehend them; should the Gentleman deny that he industriously propagated such a Doctrine among the Troops, there are many Persons ready to prove it, particularly Captain *Ware*, Serjeant *Love*, and a Soldier called *Charles Clagot*.

Had any indifferent Person received such Information as I did at this Time from the Commanding Officer at *Fort-Frederick*, could he have imagined that any of the Soldiers would have continued there more than Six Months without Pay, or any Promise of being paid? especially if such Person had given the least Credit to what several Persons were encouraged, or forced, to come from *Frederick* County, in *October* and *November* last, to Swear, namely, That the Men had been ill fed and used barbarously by their respective Officers; and if the Soldiers had been persuaded to disband themselves, before any of the Militia that were ordered out could reach the Frontiers, there is the greatest Reason to conclude, from what has heretofore happened, that not only the Settlement of *Conococheague* would have been broke up, but that very few of the People who lived beyond *Frederick-Town*, would have ventured to remain on their respective Plantations; in which Case they would, it is apprehended, have been taught even by some of yourselves to lay the Blame entirely upon me, for not having ordered a sufficient Number of the Militia to their Assistance, as I had done on former Occasions. I flatter myself, that enough has been already said to justify the Orders that I sent to Captain *Browne* of *Kent* County the 21st of *December*, and to Captain *Cresson* soon afterwards, but as you insist that these Orders were issued at a Time when not so much as a Report of an Incursion was stirring, I cannot help observing to you, that two Days before my Instructions were sent to the former, I received Advice, by a Person who came hither Express, that a large Party of *French* and *Indians* had been discovered near *Fort-Cumberland* within this Province; there is a Gentleman in your House who must acknowledge, that, in a Letter which he was pleased to write from the Mouth of *Conococheague* the 15th of *December*, and which I received the 19th of that Month, he referred me to the *Bearer*, and told me, that *he* could inform me " of the *French* that appeared the Saturday before at *Fort-Cumberland*." Some Letters from another of your Members (which, agreeable to his own Desire, I laid before you in a former Session), convinced you, I believe, that Alarms have been frequently given, and that Parties of the Enemy have been said to be committing Murders, almost in the Heart of *Frederick* County, when in all Probability there were none within the Distance of a Hundred Miles of the Province; but the Action or Skirmish that happened in *December* last, between a Detachment of our Forces and the *French* abovementioned, leaves us no Room to doubt, but a considerable Party of the Enemy was in this Province *at that Time*; one of them who was taken Prisoner in that Skirmish, and brought immediately

ately to *Annapolis*, by Lieutenant *Riley*, declared, on his Examination before Col. *Haldiman*, Sir *John St. Clair* and Myſelf, that the Party conſiſted of Two Officers, Six Cadets, Twenty Soldiers, and Eight *Indians*, and that their Intention, when they came from *Fort du Queſne* the 27th of *November*, was to make a Deſcent on this Province.

There is one Remark more that I ſhall take the Liberty to make before I quit this Part of your Addreſs, and it is this, that while you would perſuade your Conſtituents, that by the Troops on our Frontiers not being compelled to do their Duty, the Inhabitants are neither protected nor made quiet and eaſy, you endeavour to ſhew that thoſe Inhabitants were entirely ſatisfied, and that ſcarce a Perſon could be found, who could truly ſay, he was apprehenſive of any Danger at all. Had I founded my Power, or Right, to order any of the Militia of *Kent*, *Queen-Anne's*, or *Calvert* Counties to the Frontiers, on the Addreſs that was preſented to me the 30th of *September* 1756, by the late Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, or if I had taken any Step, upon a Suppoſition that I was by that Addreſs veſted with any Authority which I before wanted, your Intimations about the Danger of affording Precedents, and your Obſervation, that we ought to guard againſt every bad Conſequence which may poſſibly flow from a Stretch of Power beyond its due Bounds, might perhaps have been more aptly introduced than they ſeem to be at preſent; but I aſſure you, *Gentlemen*, that although it will always give me great Pleaſure to know that the Members you allude to, approve my Conduct, yet, I ſhall not think that the Unanimity, or *more than Unanimity*, of any Part of your Houſe, in approving or diſapproving, will make a Step wrong that is in its Nature Juſtifiable and Right, or an Act Lawful or Commendable, that is in itſelf Illegal and Oppreſſive; however, if thoſe Gentlemen were of Opinion the 11th of *October*, when you anſwered my Meſſage, that they had been in an Error, and had by their Addreſs led me to think higher of my Power and Authority over the Militia than I ought, they would have dealt ingenuouſly in acknowledging their Error, and endeavouring to undeceive me *at that Time*, but as they did neither, I can hardly think that by ſaying they thought it "would be wrong *for the preſent*" to order a Company of Militia to the Frontiers, they meant, that, in their Opinion, it would be wrong or illegal for me to order any to march *for the future*, eſpecially, when I remember the particular Reaſon you gave for not adviſing me to order out a Company at that Time, *to wit*, that there were then Soldiers enough on the Frontiers to protect the Inhabitants; which indeed was the Caſe, but though the Soldiers could, and did, effectually protect them, yet it was not in their Power, we find, to make them quiet and eaſy.

What Reaſon you have, or think you have, to preſume, that if your Houſe had approved of my ſending out any of the Militia on that Occaſion, I ſhould not have ordered them from *Queen-Anne's*, *Kent*, or *Calvert* Counties, I know not; I cannot poſitively ſay that I ſhould, but, in all probability, if you had deſired me to comply with the Requeſt that Captains *Delaſhmut* and *Chapline* had then made, in Behalf of the Frontier Inhabitants, a Company would have been ordered from one of theſe Counties, leſt the Inhabitants of thoſe, from which Companies had been ordered to march on former Occaſions, ſhould have complained of my compelling them to do more Duty than might properly be deemed their Share; and I hope none of you are of Opinion, that a Perſon's reſiding on the Eaſtern Side of the Bay, ought to excuſe him from contributing to the Security of thoſe who live on this Side of it.

Had the Preſent you ſpeak of been given to the Party of *Cherokees*, even before Captain *Brome* received Orders to march, that Circumſtance might, perhaps, have had ſome Weight with ſuch as imagine *Indians* will be reſtrained, or do the Duty of Soldiers, but ſurely you will not pretend to ſay, that your framing a Bill for their Encouragement, on the 30th of *March*, was a Reaſon why I ought to have *taken*, or to have *declined* taking, any particular Step on the 9th of that Month, which was *the Day* the Orders to Captain *Brome* were iſſued.

In my Meſſage of the 23d of *February*, I told you, that as I had good Reaſon to apprehend, that the Soldiers which had been raiſed for the more immediate Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants, would diſband themſelves when they found that the Aſſembly had broke up, without making any further Proviſion for their Support, I thought it my indiſpenſable Duty, to order two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers, leſt the People that were ſettled there, being left without any Hopes of Aſſiſtance or Protection, ſhould deſert their Habitations or fall an eaſy Prey to the Enemy; to this you Anſwer, that as a Bill was ſent up from your Houſe *laſt Seſſion*, making Proviſion for ſupporting Three Companies of the Soldiers, which had been raiſed for his Majeſty's Service, and the more immediate Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants, it would ſeem that theſe Soldiers thought they had ſufficient Reaſon to depend, that the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature would ſoon agree upon ſome Bill for that Purpoſe, though they had broke up without doing any Thing *at that Time*, and that you preſume it is this reaſonable Dependance which has prevented the Soldiers diſbanding themſelves, even to this Time: That the Soldiers on our Frontiers, or their Officers at leaſt, hope they ſhall ere long receive their Arrears of Pay, is very probable; how reaſonable ſuch their Dependance is, the Event of this Seſſion will determine. The Declarations you have now made, give me Room to hope, that neither they, nor the Perſon that hath Victualled them ſince the Money granted for their Support has been expended, will be diſappointed in their Expectations; but it ſurely muſt be acknowledged, that Men in this State of Dependance and Uncertainty are in a very different Situation from that of Troops which are actually in Pay, and I doubt not but your Conſtituents, notwithſtanding your Endeavours to repreſent them as one and the ſame, will readily perceive the Difference.

The Power of the Governor, and of ſuch Officers as might be Commiſſioned by the Commander in Chief of this Province, to compel the Militia of one County to march into another, and the Obligation the Militia are under to obey the Commands of ſuch Governor, or their reſpective Officers, having been already ſtated, I paſs on to your Diſſertation on the Word *Invaſion*, which it ſeems by your Account is *ſomething different from an Incurſion*: I could wiſh you had before you proceeded to argue ſo much about this Word, thought proper to define it, and to tell us what, in your Opinion, an Invaſion *is* as well as what *it is not*.

According to *Bailey*, an Invaſion is an Inroad or Deſcent upon a Country; he does not ſay by what Number of the Enemy, how long they muſt Stay, whether they may be all Light-Armed, or whether it is abſolutely neceſſary that they ſhould bring with them any Artillery or heavy Baggage. If you recur to the Laws that were made here at different Times before the Militia Act at preſent in Queſtion, you will find that they often ſpeak of the Danger the Inhabitants of this Province were expoſed to by the frequent *Incurſions and Invaſions* of their common Enemy the *Indians*; and the Records will ſhew you, that your Anceſtors thought themſelves *invaded* when any Party of *Indians* came into or even approached the Province with a hoſtile Intent: In this Senſe, the Party of the Enemy that did the Miſchief on *Conococheague* in *Auguſt* 1756, about ſix Weeks before the late Lower Houſe of Aſſembly addreſſed me to order out the Militia that marched from *Prince-George's* and *Charles* Counties to the Frontiers, might be ſaid to have made an *Incurſion*; but when the Detachment from *Fort du Queſne* appeared near Fort *Cumberland* in *December* laſt, the Province was under an *actual Invaſion*, altho' no Report of an Enemy's being near it had reached the Ears of any Perſon that reſided in *Kent*, or *Queen-Anne's*, County. Whether the Gentlemen who penned thoſe Laws, and talked of an *Invaſion by Indians*, knew the Meaning and Force of that *Word*, ſo well as ſome of their Deſcendants pretend to do, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; nor ſhould I perhaps, if you had thought proper to give a Definition of it, have taken the Liberty to tell you what your Anceſtors thought an Invaſion; but ſince I have mentioned them, give me leave to add, that if They had thought it was *too ſoon* to march before their Enemies were in the Heart of the Country, and that it was *too late* to ſtir after their Enemies had retired again beyond the Inhabitants, the Number of his Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects in *Maryland*, would in all probability have been now far leſs conſiderable than it is at preſent.

I am glad to find, you are at length perſuaded, that our Frontier Inhabitants might be in ſome degree protected by Parties making Excurſions from *Fort-Cumberland* into the Country that our Enemies are at preſent in Poſſeſſion of; tho' it is ſtill a Queſtion with me, whether the People who live about *Conococheague* thought, that this Excurſion of the *Cherokees* (who, by the bye, are in another Part of your Addreſs ſuppoſed to be at this very Time on our Frontiers) contributed at all to their Security, for they have been made to think, that no Men who are employed in any manner whatever beyond the North Mountain can be of any real Service; and it was I preſume from the ſame Opinion, that you propoſed by the Bill which was rejected by the Upper Houſe in *December* laſt, to make it Criminal for any of our Officers or Men to go beyond that Mountain, even in purſuit of any of the Enemy tho' they ſhould have been ſure of overtaking them.

It does not I preſume neceſſarily follow, that becauſe I am of Opinion I had a Power to march, by Advice of the Council, the Companies of Militia abovementioned, that therefore I muſt ſuppoſe I had an Authority to march the Militia of this Provice whenever and whereſoever I ſhould pleaſe, even without their Advice, and that ſome future Governor, might by virtue of the ſame Authority, whenever he ſhall find himſelf oppoſed in any unjuſt Views or Deſigns, compel the whole Militia of the Province to march to any diſtant Part of it, and keep them there until their Repreſentatives ſhall have complied with all his extravagant Demands: I can Anſwer for Myſelf, that a due Senſe of my Duty to the Lord Proprietary, and a ſincere Regard for the People committed to my Care, will always make me extremely cautious, and avoid every Step that might give them juſt Cauſe of Diſcontent or Uneaſineſs, or tend to alienate their Affections from his Lordſhip's Government; and I cannot believe that any Governor in his Senſes, would ever think of harraſſing the Militia of this Province in ſuch a Manner or with ſuch a View, tho' he was intirely Independant and not anſwerable to any Superiors for his Conduct.

If the March of thoſe Militia was lawful and neceſſary, and I hope you are by this Time clearly of Opinion it was both, the Impreſſing Proviſions for them in the Counties whence they marched, was a Meaſure that could not be well avoided, notwithſtanding the Country was thereby put to ſome extraordinary Expence on Account of the Carriage. That Proviſions may be bought for ready Money at a cheaper Rate in *Frederick* County than on the Eaſtern Side of the Bay, is perhaps true; but what was that to me who had not ready Money to purchaſe with. Suppoſe I ſhould find myſelf obliged to defend or protect this Country with Militia as long as it ſhall continue in the Circumſtances deſcribed in our Law, Ought the People of *Frederick* County alone to ſupply them *gratis* with Proviſions? Or, in other Words, Should the Principal, or almoſt the Whole Burthen of ſuch a Defenſive War, fall upon thoſe that are ſuppoſed to be the leaſt able to bear it? This, I am ſatisfied, was far from being the Deſire of the late Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, when they told me in their Addreſs, that they were ſenſible the Impreſſing Proviſions for the Militia from the Frontier Inhabitants, might greatly diſtreſs them, and when they made Proviſion for the *immediate Payment* of any Perſons that would engage to victual ſuch Militia; if you conſider likewiſe the Difficulty a Preſs-Maſter muſt meet with, as well as the Time that muſt be ſpent in collecting any conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions, and the Loſs any Officers of Militia would be at in a County where they ſhould neither be acquainted with the Preſs-Maſters, nor any other Perſon; you will, I flatter myſelf, be reconciled to all the Steps that have been taken, eſpecially when the Gentlemen of *Calvert* County have told you, that the principal, if not the only, Reaſon, why the Company of Militia, commanded by Captain *Brome*, delayed to march ſo long after he received my Orders, was, that a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions could not be collected for them ſo ſoon as was expected, and that they were afraid of ſuffering through Want of Food, after they ſhould arrive at their Place of Deſtination.

I am obliged to you for believing, that I did not order the Militia from *Kent*, *Queen-Anne's*, and *Calvert* Counties now, or from *Anne-Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Charles*, *Frederick*, and *Prince-George's* Counties heretofore, with an Intention to diſquiet and diſtreſs the good People of any particular Parts of the Province. In this you do me great Juſtice, as my ſole Deſign in giving thoſe Orders, and the Deſign of the Gentlemen that adviſed me, was to prevent the good People in one particular Part of the Province being diſquieted or diſtreſſed; and I cannot conceive that any future Governor of this Province, however unworthy he may be of the Appellation of humane and benevolent, will ever think of making the March of theſe Companies a Precedent for ordering others hereafter to the Frontiers, and ſtationing them there, not for the Space of a Month or Six Weeks only, and not in order to repel a foreign Invaſion, or to protect the Inhabitants from the moſt imminent Danger, but to gratify his private Reſentment, and with a View of diſguſting the People againſt their Repreſentatives. Should the Government of *Maryland* be in the Hands of a Perſon of ſuch a Turn, the People would, no Doubt, be unhappy; but it is to be hoped, that his Council will think themſelves and their Families too much intereſted in the Happineſs and Welfare of their Country, to countenance or connive at ſuch an Attempt; and he will moſt undoubtedly find by Experience, that inſtead of diſguſting the People againſt their Repreſentatives, by ſuch arbitrary Proceedings, he will inevitably bring their Reſentment and Execrations on himſelf.

It gives me great Pleaſure to find, that you now ſee the Behaviour of the Militia, that ran to their Arms on the Alarm that happened in *November* 1755, in it's proper Light; the Willingneſs they ſhewed to march to the Aſſiſtance of their Fellow-Subjects in another Province, was truly laudable: I return you Thanks for your Eulogium on them, and am thereby encouraged to remind you of a Meſſage that I ſent to the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly the next Seſſion afterwards, wherein were the following Words: "I "muſt alſo recommend it to you, to repay the Officers of "the Militia of *Cæcil*, *Kent*, and *Frederick* Counties, what "they expended on the Alarm in *November* laſt, when it "was believed in thoſe Counties that a large Body of *In*"*dians* were advancing toward the Center of the Province." It appears by *their* Journal, that *the Houſe* about a Month afterwards, referred the Officers Accounts for Conſideration of the next Seſſion; the Conſequence of which has been, that none of them have been yet paid, tho' an *Act* has been paſſed ſince I laid them before the Houſe, *For Payment of the Public Charge of this Province*, by virtue of *which*, many Members of that Houſe, as ſeveral Gentlemen among you can teſtify, have received, or may in a few Weeks receive, to the Value of ſome Hundred Pounds a-piece, for ſerving their Country as Repreſentatives in Aſſembly.

The Number of Gentlemen that accompanied me on my Journey to the Frontiers in the Year 1755, after the Defeat of General *Braddock*, was not, I believe, ſo large as you imagine; the Company conſiſted of Lieutenant *Gold* and Enſign *Ruſſell* of his Majeſty's Forces, Mr. *Ridout* my Secretary, the Deputy-Sheriff of *Frederick* County, and Mr. *Iſaac Baker*,

Baker, beſides Five or Six young Men that ſeemed fond of going with us from *Frederick-Town*, and whoſe Expences I bore; not that I ſuppoſe it would have been difficult for me to get a greater Number, but I thought theſe were enough; beſides I was unwilling to take the People from their Harveſt, or to put the Country to any Expence that could poſſibly be avoided.

With Regard to the Behaviour of the Militia that were ordered out on the preſent Occaſion from *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's* Counties, I can only repeat what I have been told by their Officers, that no ſooner had they received my Orders to march, than ſome who have the Honour to ſit in your Houſe, exerted their utmoſt Endeavours to diſſuade and diſcourage them from Marching; the Officers were firſt practiſed with, and afterwards the Men. All the Reaſons contained in the Addreſs, which you have now preſented to me, were urged to them, together with ſome which you have not in the Addreſs taken Notice of, particularly, that altho' I had a Right or Power to oblige the whole Militia of a County to march, yet I had no Authority to order the Officers of a Regiment to determine among themſelves by drawing Lots, which of them ſhould take the Command of, and March with, a Company or Detachment. I have been told likewiſe, that many Artifices were uſed to hinder the Preſs-Maſters from executing my Warrants; however, both they, and the Officers to whom my Orders were ſent, knew their Duty, and performed it. And the Men, after the Impreſſion that theſe fallacious Arguments had at firſt made on them was effaced, obeyed their Officers Commands, excepting a few, whoſe Names I underſtand were returned by their Captain to a Juſtice of the Peace, according to the Directions of the Act of Aſſembly: Whether they have been all as yet carried before him, and whether he admitted the Excuſes of ſuch as were, or to what it is owing that none of them were bound over to the laſt Provincial Court, I have not been able to learn; but as the Clerk of the Council was ordered ſeveral Days ago to write to Mr. *Ringgold* the Juſtice, I expect that that Gentleman will ſoon ſend us a particular Account of the Steps he has taken with reſpect to this Affair; and if it ſhall appear that he hath been deficient in Point of Duty, as it is ſuppoſed by ſome that he has, you may depend that proper Notice ſhall be taken of his Offence or Neglect.

After what you have often ſaid concerning the Ravages that have been Committed ſince the *French* and their *Indian* Allies firſt made a Deſcent on this and the two Neighbouring Provinces, I am ſurprized, *Gentlemen*, to hear you ſpeak of them as trifling Incurſions, and that you ſhould take Occaſion from a Meſſage which Governor *Denny* ſent in *March* laſt to the Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania*, to propagate an Opinion that we have nothing more to fear from the *Indians* to the Weſtward, when we have received Accounts of their having ſince that Time attacked the Frontier Inhabitants of *Pennſylvania* in three different Places, and cut off or carried into Captivity a very conſiderable Number of thoſe unhappy People.

Should the Iſſue of this Seſſion be ſuch as I moſt earneſtly hope it will, I ſhall immediately Countermand the Orders that have been ſent to Capt. *Brome* and to the Captain of a Company of Militia in *Cæcil* County; but if you ſhould unhappily break up again, without making Proviſion for the Support of any Troops, either to act under the Command of Brigadier *Forbes*, or to be left on our Frontiers, I apprehend the Gentlemen of the Council will think it abſolutely neceſſary that Two or Three Companies of Militia ſhould immediately March, leſt upon our Troops Diſbanding themſelves (as they then undoubtedly will, tho' no Member of your Houſe ſhall adviſe them to do ſo) the Frontier Inhabitants ſhould in Diſpair abandon their Plantations, or fall an eaſy Prey to their Savage and Cruel Enemies. I aſſure you, *Gentlemen*, that nothing could give me greater Uneaſineſs than to find myſelf obliged to take a Step which muſt neceſſarily put many of the People of this Province to Inconveniencies, and that it will not be becauſe I have leſs Compaſſion for thoſe whoſe Lot it may be to march, than yourſelves, if I ſhould iſſue freſh Orders, but becauſe I think myſelf anſwerable for the Lives of the People committed to my Care, and that it is my indiſpenſable Duty to uſe every legal Means in my Power for their Defence. I flatter myſelf that when the People conſider this, they will chearfully ſubmit to the unavoidable Inconveniences they may be put to, which however it ſhall be my ſtudy to render as light as poſſible: And as there will not be any Neceſſity for my Meeting you again before Winter, unleſs ſome very unlucky or extraordinary Accident ſhould happen, I ſhall, in caſe Nothing be done, immediately after the concluſion of the Seſſion, repair to the Frontiers in order to take Command of the Militia that may be Ordered thither; if there are any Gentlemen among you, eſpecially of *Cæcil*, *Kent*, or *Calvert* Counties, whoſe private Affairs or Intereſt will receive no great Detriment from their being abſent a Month or two from Home, I ſhall be extremely glad of their Company, becauſe I am perſuaded, their Preſence on the Frontiers will have a good Effect on the Militia that might be Ordered from their reſpective Counties; but if this is a Favour that I muſt not expect, I hope they will at leaſt not diſcourage nor diſſuade any from going, that may be inclined to accompany me, or, that I may, by Advice of the Council, require to march and ſerve in Arms for the neceſſary and immediate Defence of their Country.

May 5, 1758. HOR°. SHARPE.

LONDON, *March* 2.

WE hear that the King of Pruſſia aſks 20,000 Britiſh Troops, and 20 Men of War (ſome ſay, either the one, or the other, and others both).

March 4. Our Land Forces conſiſt of 5141 Horſe in Great-Britain, and 2134 in Ireland. We have of Foot Soldiers in Great-Britain 21,980; in Ireland 14,400; at Gibraltar 7910; and in America 15,710: In all 7275 Horſe, and 60,000 Foot, excluſive of the 13,000 Marines.

March 9. The French having reſolved to aſſemble an Army, conſiſting of above 20,000 Men, near Dunkirk, as we learn by the laſt Mails from Flanders, it has been thought expedient to keep all our Forces at home for our own Defence; but a powerful Fleet is to be ſent up the Baltic, to prevent the Ruſſians and Swedes from ſending any Supplies to their Armies by Sea.

It is ſaid, ſome conſiderable Alterations will ſoon be made amongſt ſome Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands, it being found, by Experience, that a Man cannot ſerve two Maſters.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo dangerouſly ill, that the News of her Death is daily expected.

Yeſterday, about Two in the Afternoon, an Expreſs arrived from Germany, who, we hear, has brought a farther Account of the Progreſs of the Pruſſian and Hanoverian Troops. The French continue flying before them, and have loſt Abundance of Men, Baggage, &c. in their Retreat, beſides what has been already mentioned.

We hear that a Scheme is drawing up to be preſented to the Government, for the ſpeedy diſcharging the Debt of the Navy.

From the Depoſition of a Gentleman, who is now on board Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet, we are aſſured, that in December laſt the Inhabitants of Quebec were reduced to Half a Pound of Bread a Day; and that Horſe-Fleſh was ſerved up at the Intendant's Table: And that nearly the like Scarcity prevailed at the ſame Time at Louiſburg.

March 11. Yeſterday the Honourable General Yorke ſet out on a Commiſſion of Importance to the King of Pruſſia.

The French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue, which ſailed the 5th ult. is put back again; and Admiral Oſborne's Squadron, which was forced out of the Gutt of Gibraltar, is returned again, and watching the French Fleet.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Lizard is arrived at Plymouth from off of Breſt, and brings Advice, that eight Ships of the Line are in Breſt Water, ready for Sea.

BOSTON, *May* 8.

All our Regiments deſign'd for the preſent Expedition are now compleat, and at a moderate Computation near one Third of the effective Men in this Province, are now engaged in his Majeſty's Service by Sea and Land.—The Tranſport Veſſels which carried the Troops from hence to Halifax, were fitted out, mann'd and ready for Sailing, in about 15 Days after they were engag'd for the Government—and by a Veſſel which arrived laſt Friday, we hear they were met going in to that Harbour.—Every Thing has been done on the Part of this Government with Zeal and Diſpatch.—We have not ponder'd on our many late Diſappointments and the extraordinary Proportion of Burdens we have taken upon ourſelves, during this as well as former Wars—that our Taxes the laſt Year, in this Metropolis, was 13s. 2d. on the Incomes of our Eſtates; and that we have not now the partial Relief which ſome other Governments have of a Paper Currency, but on the contrary, have imagin'd that our All is at Stake, and that the extraordinary Exertions of our Mother Country this Year, for her American Colonies, ought to be ſeconded by them, in order to give a rational Proſpect of Succeſs.—Stimulated with theſe Conſiderations, this Government has made another Effort for the Common Cauſe, a greater than which could not have been made.

Several Fiſhermen are arrived at Marblehead from the Banks, who all agree, that laſt Tueſday was ſe'night about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Weather clear, being upon the N N W Part of Bank Quero, at about 40 Leagues diſtance from Louiſburg, they heard the Report of a great Number of Guns, fired very quick and irregular, which was ſo violent as to cauſe their Veſſels to tremble, and laſted about an Hour; ſo that 'tis thought there has been an Engagement with ſome Ship or Ships of the Enemy. By the Report of the Guns, they ſuppos'd them to be at ſome diſtance from Louisburg, and nearer to their Veſſels.

NEW-YORK. (*April Magazine.*)

It is with the greateſt concern, we are obliged to mention, that the unhappy Diſputes and Differences between the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and the Aſſembly, ſtill ſubſiſt. The well-thinking part of Mankind, and all good Men, cannot help lamenting, to find *diſcord* triumphant in one of the moſt flouriſhing Colonies upon this Continent, eſpecially at this critical juncture, which ſo loudly calls for *unity*, *peace* and *concord*, not only in all his Majeſty's Colonies, but in every individual State. It muſt betray a weakneſs, to contend for *Prerogative* or *Privilege*, at a Time when ſuch Contention is the moſt potent Weapon we can put into the Hands of an enterprizing watchful Enemy, for Ever to deprive us of both *Prerogative* and *Privilege*.——

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18.

On Friday laſt arrived here Capt. Boyd from Liverpool, who that Day Three Weeks ſaw Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet off of Bermuda, all well, conſiſting of Ten Ships of the Line, Two Frigates, and two Fireſhips.

From New-York we have Advice, that on Sunday laſt arrived there a Ship in ſix Week's Paſſage from Waterford, the Captain of which ſays, he read a Paragraph of a Letter from an eminent Merchant in Dublin to another in Waterford, mentioning, That a French Fleet, conſiſting of nine Sail of the Line, and Frigates, from Breſt, endeavoured to paſs the Streights of Gibraltar; but that Admiral Oſborne fell in with them, and took three Ships of the Line, and a Frigate, and carried them into Gibraltar. What became of the reſt of the Fleet he does not know.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 25.

We hear that every Government, both to the Northward and Southward of this, have Raiſed their reſpective Quota's of Men, for this Summer's moſt important Enterprize: Thoſe of *Virginia*, we are told, were Compleat and on their March towards *Winchester* on the 12th Inſtant.

☞ *We are obliged this Week to omit ſome Advertiſements, and Paragraphs of foreign News, to make Room for what relates immediately to this Province; which, it is not to be doubted, muſt be more acceptable to moſt if not all our Readers.*

STRAY'D, or Stolen away from a Plantation on *Weſtwood Mannor* near *Newport* in *Charles* County, about the 22d of *April*, a light Bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 Hands high, with a dark bob Tail and Mane, a Star in his Forehead, his near hind Foot white, and ſhod behind; he Trots light, and Gallops, but is ſomewhat Lame in his Off Fore-foot, occaſioned by Gravelling, &c.

ALSO, A ſmall black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, one hind white Foot, ſway Back, and ſeveral Saddle ſpots. She is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with TS

Whoever takes up thoſe Strays, and brings them to the Subſcriber in *Piccawaxon* Neck, or to his ſaid Plantation near *Newport*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Currency for the Horſe, and Ten Shillings for the Mare, with reaſonable Charges if found at a diſtance, paid by JOHN MACPHERSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Mehew*, near the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Grey Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, branded on both Buttocks thus ꝟ

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

May 7, 1758.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber's Plantation, at the *Garriſon* in *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man named *James Griffitts*, a Weſt Country-man, ſpeaks broad and hoarſe, and has a down Look, of middling Stature, brown Complexion, is a Huſbandman, and appears as if he had a Rupture. Had on a Country-Cloth Waiſtcoat, new Felt Hat, Country Breeches, new Shoes ironed round the Heels and Soles, old Stockings, and two Oſnabrigs Shirts.

It is likely he may travel by an Indenture of one *Holford Burch*, which it's thought he has got.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, or brings him to his Maſter at the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, if taken Fifteen Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if Thirty Miles; and Three Pounds, if Forty Miles, and reaſonable Charges. R. CROXALL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, *for Current Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on* MONDAY *the* 12th *of* JUNE, *and Week following, at* ONION's *IRON-WORKS, on* Gunpowder *River, in* Baltimore *County*,

HORSES, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valuable Number of choice NEGROES, a Parcel of choice Salt, and Sundries, too tedious to mention here.

Alſo to be Let, the Term of Three Years, to enter upon and commence from the Firſt Day of *November* next, and then enſuing, the ſaid IRON-WORKS; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Griſt-mill, and Saw-mill, all ſituated within the Bounds of 350 Yards, and ſufficiently ſupplied with Water at all Times. In the Forges are Three Fineries, and one Chafery, and a Store for Bar-Iron. The Tide in the River *Gunpowder* makes to the Furnace Door; all which, with the Dwelling-Houſes, Out-Houſes, Lands, Paſture-Grounds, Meadows, Orchards, Mine-Banks, and all Appurtenances belonging, will be Let on reaſonable Terms; for which apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

All Perſons indebted to me, whether by Bond, Bill, ſimple Contract, or Specialty, of whatſoever Kind, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment. JOSEPH SMITH.

PURSUANT to an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, directing the Adminiſtratrix of *Talbot Riſteau*, deceaſed, to diſpoſe of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of *Joppa*, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and ſundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: Theſe are to give Notice, That the Subſcriber propoſes to diſpoſe of the ſaid LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, to the higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday the Second Day of *Auguſt* next, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid Town of *Joppa*, for the Purpoſes in the ſaid Act mentioned. SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River *Gunpowder*, and have a Wharff, at which ſmall Veſſels may Load or Unload.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.